

ends. The ability to complete the program in an orderly way and fully spend the funds allocated back in 2014 will enable 70 to 80 percent completion of Walker Lake's restoration goals.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the desert terminal lakes program was created to help restore terminal lakes, provide conservation benefits, and protect agricultural and other interests throughout surrounding watersheds.

However, with the program's sunset date approaching on October 1, 2023, this legislation will authorize the program an additional 2 years, through October 1, 2025.

This program has been credited with conserving significant amounts of water to protect Tribal, agricultural, environmental, and habitat interests. By extending the program's sunset, Congress ensures that the program has the opportunity to finish up the effective conservation work achieved by the program and the ability to shut down in a fiscally responsible manner.

Funding for the program has already been obligated and uses have already been identified for the remaining money. This bill does not authorize any new funding, and the CBO estimates that the bill will have no budgetary impacts.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleagues' attention to this matter, and I urge them to join me in supporting this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close debate.

I appreciate the comments from the gentleman from Pennsylvania and agree with him completely. The focus that he has placed on recognizing how valuable this program has been in conserving water, how effective it has been, and how this fix in this legislation will ensure that we can in a fiscally responsible and without budgetary impact way ensure this program's success by extending it for an additional 2 years is exactly why I urge everyone to vote for this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5328.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1115

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF WAR CRIMES ACT

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4240) to amend section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, to broaden the scope of individuals subject to prosecution for war crimes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4240

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act".

SEC. 2. WAR CRIMES.

Section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) JURISDICTION.—There is jurisdiction over an offense described in subsection (a) if—

“(1) the offense occurs in whole or in part within the United States; or

“(2) regardless of where the offense occurs—

“(A) the victim or offender is—

“(i) a national of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or

“(ii) a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, regardless of nationality; or

“(B) the offender is present in the United States, regardless of the nationality of the victim or offender.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS.—In the case of an offense described in subsection (a) and further described in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(3), an indictment may be found or an information may be instituted at any time without limitation.

“(f) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No prosecution for an offense described in subsection (a) shall be undertaken by the United States except on written certification of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or an Assistant Attorney General, which function of approving prosecutions may not be delegated, that a prosecution by the United States is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice.

“(2) OFFENDER PRESENT IN UNITED STATES.—For an offense for which jurisdiction exists under subsection (b)(2)(B) (and does not exist under any other provision of subsection (b)), the written certification required under paragraph (1) of this subsection that a prosecution by the United States is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice shall be made by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General, which function may not be delegated. In issuing such certification, the same official shall weigh and consider, among other relevant factors—

“(A) whether the alleged offender can be removed from the United States for purposes of prosecution in another jurisdiction; and

“(B) potential adverse consequences for nationals, servicemembers, or employees of the United States.

“(g) INPUT FROM OTHER AGENCY HEADS.—The Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State may submit to the Attorney General for consideration their views generally regarding potential benefits, or potential adverse consequences for nationals, servicemembers, or employees of the United

States, of prosecutions of offenses for which jurisdiction exists under subsection (b)(2)(B).

“(h) NO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Certifications under subsection (f) and input from other agency heads under subsection (g) are not subject to judicial review.

“(i) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as—

“(1) support for ratification of or accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which entered into force on July 1, 2002; or

“(2) consent by the United States to any assertion or exercise of jurisdiction by any international, hybrid, or foreign court.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4240.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in the shadow of the Second World War, we joined with other nations to sign the four Geneva Conventions, fulfilling the promise of the Nuremberg trials to ensure that war criminals and perpetrators of crimes against humanity could and would be held accountable for their actions.

Today, with passage of the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act, we will close a dangerous loophole that has allowed this promise to ring hollow for some.

Unfortunately, under current law, the United States can only prosecute people who have engaged in violations of international humanitarian law in cases where the alleged perpetrator or victim is a U.S. national or a member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

As a result, even if a foreign national war criminal is located in the U.S., they cannot be prosecuted for their war crimes committed against other foreign nationals.

Americans pride themselves on belonging to a country that presents itself to the world as a beacon of justice, a home for the persecuted, and an enforcer of peace, but because of this gap in our laws, the United States has become a safe haven for perpetrators of war crimes in international conflicts.

This missing piece in our criminal laws constricts our ability to hold individuals accountable in conflicts arising around the world. For example, Russian oligarchs have found refuge in the United States and will continue to do so until the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act becomes law.

This legislation fixes a loophole in the 1996 War Crimes Act by permitting

U.S. authorities to prosecute foreign nationals who commit war crimes and who are then found in the United States.

It also expands the statute of limitations in some cases since war criminals are often not discovered hiding in the United States until many years—sometimes decades—after their crimes.

Passage of the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act will demonstrate to the people of Ukraine, to our allies abroad, and to war criminals around the world that the United States will not allow those who commit atrocities to evade justice on our shores.

I thank my colleagues, Senator GRASSLEY, Senator DURBIN, Congressman CICILLINE, and Congresswoman SPARTZ, for their hard work in bringing this legislation to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this bill would provide U.S. courts with jurisdiction over war criminals if the victim or offender is a U.S. national or a lawfully admitted permanent resident alien, a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, or otherwise present in the United States.

In order for a case against one of these individuals to be prosecuted, the Attorney General or their designee must certify that the prosecution is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice.

We all agree that those who commit war crimes should be brought to justice, but this bill is not really that simple.

This bill has had no process in the Judiciary Committee. We have had no hearings. We have heard from no witnesses. We have not fully examined the potential ramifications of the legislation.

We don't know how this bill may align with the laws of foreign nations or if, by passing this bill, we may cause other countries to pass their own laws that would imperil our servicemembers or citizens around the world.

We have not considered the standards that the Attorney General is directed to follow in certifying these prosecutions.

If we have learned one thing in the Judiciary Committee this Congress, it is that the Biden Justice Department's definition of "public interest and substantial justice" is radically different from most Americans.

Does the Biden Justice Department believe it is in the public interest to conspire with Big Tech to stifle speech and censor views, as we have seen in recent disclosures?

Does the Biden Justice Department believe that using the weight of Federal law enforcement to target concerned parents at school board meetings amounts to substantial justice?

The standards in this bill are vague and unworkable, and I am concerned

about how they may be abused by this Justice Department. The Judiciary Committee should have wrestled with these issues and others, but we never had the chance.

Madam Speaker, for the reasons I cited in my opening statement, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I urge support for the bill for the reasons I stated in my opening statement, and I urge support for the bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4240.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3949) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3949

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs To Support Young Victims Who Are Vulnerable To Human Trafficking

Sec. 101. Authority to award competitive grants to enhance collaboration between State child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

Sec. 102. Elimination of sunset for Advisory Council on Human Trafficking.

Sec. 103. Pilot program for youth at high risk of being trafficked.

Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts To Prevent Human Trafficking

Sec. 121. Comptroller General report on oversight of Federal supply chains.

Sec. 122. Ensuring anti-trafficking-in-persons trainings and provisions into Codes of Conduct of all Federal departments and executive agencies.

Sec. 123. Government Accountability Office study on accessibility of mental health services and substance use disorder services.

Sec. 124. NSF support of research on impacts of social media on human trafficking.

Subtitle C—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor

Sec. 131. Transparency in anti-trafficking expenditures.

Sec. 132. Sense of Congress regarding United States companies adopting counter-trafficking-in-persons policies.

Sec. 133. Amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

Sec. 134. Sense of Congress regarding timely submission of Department of Justice reports.

Sec. 135. Sense of Congress on criteria for classifying victims of child sex trafficking.

Sec. 136. Missing and abducted foster children and youth.

Sec. 137. Modification to State plan for foster care and adoption assistance.

TITLE II—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 201. Extension of authorizations under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.

Sec. 202. Improving enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

TITLE III—SEVERABILITY

Sec. 301. Severability.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs To Support Young Victims Who Are Vulnerable To Human Trafficking

SEC. 101. AUTHORITY TO AWARD COMPETITIVE GRANTS TO ENHANCE COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart 1 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 429A. GRANTS TO STATES TO ENHANCE COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS.

"(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to authorize the Secretary, in collaboration with the Attorney General and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice—

"(1) to make grants to State child welfare and juvenile justice agencies and child- and youth-serving agencies to collaborate in the collection of data relating to dual status youth; and

"(2) to develop practices, policies, and protocols—

"(A) to confront the challenges presented and experienced by dual status youth; and

"(B) for the development of interoperable data systems.

"(b) AUTHORITY TO AWARD GRANTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, from amounts reserved under section 423(a)(2) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall award competitive grants jointly to a State child welfare agency and a State juvenile justice agency to facilitate or enhance collaboration between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems of the State in order to carry out programs to address the needs of dual status youth and their families.

"(2) LENGTH OF GRANTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), a grant shall be awarded under this section for a period of not less than 2 fiscal years and not more than 5 fiscal years.

"(B) EXTENSION OF GRANT.—Upon the application of the grantee, the Secretary may extend the period for which a grant is awarded under this section for not more than 2 fiscal years.